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Mongolia's Melting Ice Reveals Fragile Prehistoric Artifacts

Researchers scramble to find and study everyday items preserved for millennia and now at risk.

BY WILLIAM TAYLOR • SEPTEMBER 20, 2021



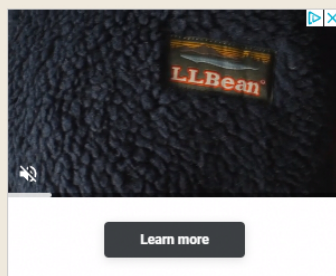
Archaeologist and paleoenvironmental researcher Isaac Hart of the University of Utah surveys a melting ice patch in western Mongolia. PETER BITTNER, CC BY-ND

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IN THE WORLD'S HIGH MOUNTAIN regions, life needs ice. From the Rockies to the Himalayas, glaciers and other accumulations of snow and ice persist throughout the year. Often found on shaded slopes protected from the sun, these ice patches transform barren peaks into biological hot spots.

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As an archaeologist, I value these snow and ice patches for the rare
week they can reveal a peek in time through the fog of time

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peek they can provide back in time through the fog of alpine prehistory. When people lose objects in the ice, ice patches act as natural deep-freezers. For thousands of years, they can store snapshots of the culture, daily life, technology, and behavior of the people who created these artifacts.

VIDEO FROM ATLAS OBSCURA



Frozen heritage is melting from mountain ice in every hemisphere. As it does so, small groups of archaeologists are scrambling to cobble together the funding and staffing needed to identify, recover, and study these objects before they are gone.



Alongside a group of scholars from the University of Colorado, the [redacted] are funding and staffing needed to identify, recover, and study these objects before they are gone.



Alongside a group of scholars from the University of Colorado, the [redacted]



Domestic reindeer in northern Mongolia cool themselves on an ice patch to escape heat and insects (left). Others attempt the same in an area that recent melting has left devoid of perennial ice, hurting herd health. © 2019 Taylor et al, CC BY

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watered margins of ice patches. Large animals such as caribou, elk, sheep, and even bison seek the ice to cool off or escape from insects.

Because ice patches are predictable sources of these plants and animals, as well as fresh water, they are important to the subsistence of nearby people nearly everywhere they're found. In the dry steppes of Mongolia, meltwater from mountain ice feeds summer pastures, and domestic reindeer seek out the ice in much the same way as their wild counterparts. Climate warming aside, ice margins act as magnets for people—and repositories of the materials they leave behind.



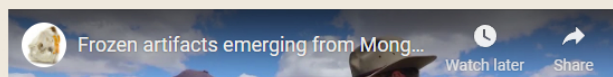
It's not just their biological and cultural significance that makes ice patches important tools for understanding the past. The tangible objects made and used by early hunters or herders in many mountainous regions were constructed from soft, organic materials. These fragile objects rarely survive erosion, weather, and exposure to the severe elements that are common in alpine areas. If discarded or lost in the ice, though, items that would otherwise degrade can be preserved for centuries in deep-freeze conditions.



A 1,500-year-old pile of argali sheep skulls and horn curls, perhaps intentionally stacked by ancient hunters, melts from a glacier margin in western Mongolia. WILLIAM TAYLOR, CC BY-ND

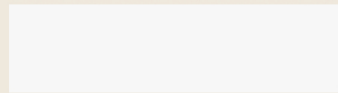
But high mountains experience extreme weather and are often far from urban centers where modern researchers are concentrated. For these reasons, significant contributions by mountain residents to the human story are sometimes left out of the archaeological record.

For example, in Mongolia, the high mountains of the Altai hosted the region's oldest pastoral societies. But these cultures are known only through a small handful of burials and the ruins of a few windswept stone buildings.





One of our discoveries was a finely woven piece of animal hair rope from a melting mountaintop ice patch in western Mongolia. On survey, we spotted it lying among the rocks exposed at the edge of the retreating ice. The artifact, which may have been part of a bridle or harness, appeared as though it might have been dropped in the ice the just day before—our guides even recognized the technique of traditional manufacture. However, scientific radiocarbon dating revealed that the artifact is actually more than 1,500 years old.



Objects like these provide rare clues about daily life among the ancient herders of western Mongolia. Their excellent preservation allows us to perform advanced analyses back in the lab to reconstruct the materials and choices of the early herding cultures that eventually gave rise to pan-Eurasian empires like the Xiongnu and the Great Mongol Empire.

For example, scanning electron microscopy allowed to us pinpoint that camel hair was chosen as a fiber for making this rope bridle, while collagen preserved within ancient sinew revealed that deer tissue was used to haft a Bronze Age arrowhead to its shaft.



Ice patches in western Mongolia preserved a nearly intact arrow from the region's Bronze Age past —along with sinew lashing and red pigmentation that reveal previously unknown details about the region's early occupants. PETER BITTNER, CC BY-ND

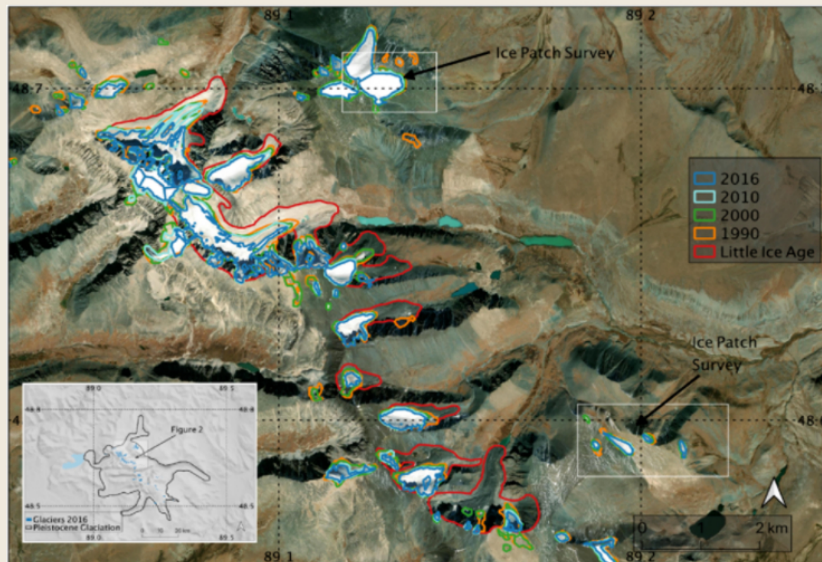
Sometimes, the objects that emerge end up overturning some of archaeologists' most basic assumptions about the past. People in the region have long been classified as herding societies, but my colleagues and I found that Mongolian glaciers and ice patches also contained hunting artifacts, like spears and arrows, and skeletal remains of big

hunting artifacts, like spears and arrows, and skeletal remains of big game animals like argali sheep spanning a period of more than three millennia. These finds demonstrate that big game hunting on mountain ice has been an essential part of pastoral subsistence and culture in the Altai Mountains for thousands of years.



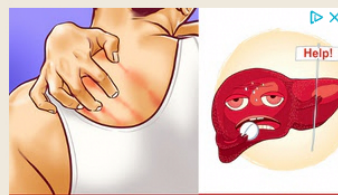
But the clock is ticking. The summer of 2021 is shaping up to be one of the hottest ever recorded, as scorching summer temperatures fry the rainforests of the Pacific Northwest and wildfires ravage the Siberian Arctic. The impact of escalating temperatures is particularly severe in the world's cold regions.

In the area my colleagues and I study in western Mongolia, satellite photos show that more than 40 percent of the surface cover of ice has been lost over the past three decades. After each artifact is exposed by the melting ice, it may have only a limited window of time for recovery by scientists before it is damaged, degraded, or lost because of the combination of freezing, thawing, weather, and glacial activity that can affect previously frozen artifacts.



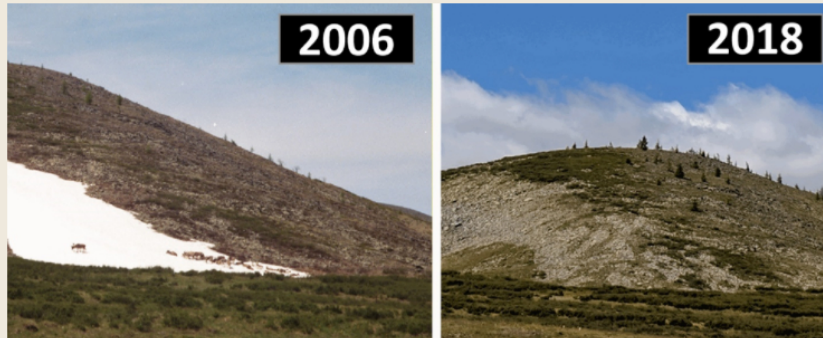
Satellite photos show the extent of glacier and ice melting in the author's western Mongolia study zone over less than three decades. TAYLOR, W., HART, I., PAN, C. ET AL. HIGH ALTITUDE HUNTING, CLIMATE CHANGE, AND PASTORAL RESILIENCE IN EASTERN EURASIA. SCI REP 11, 14287 [2021], CC BY

Because of the scale of modern climate change, it's difficult to quantify how much material is being lost. Many of the high mountains of Central and South Asia have never been systematically surveyed for melting artifacts. In addition, many international projects have been unable to proceed since summer 2019 because of the COVID-19 pandemic—which has also prompted reductions, pay cuts, and even complete closures of archaeology departments at leading universities.



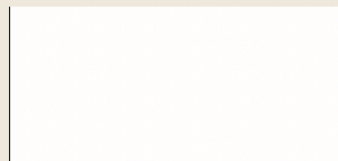
Ice patch artifacts are irreplaceable scientific datasets that can also help researchers characterize ancient responses to climate change and understand how modern warming may affect today's world.

In addition to human-made artifacts left behind in the snow, ice patches also preserve “ecofacts”—natural materials that trace important ecological changes, like shifting tree lines or changing animal habitats. By collecting and interpreting these datasets along with artifacts from the ice, scientists can gather insights into how people adapted to significant ecological changes in the past, and maybe expand the toolkit for facing the 21st-century climate crisis.



Domestic reindeer cool themselves on a formerly permanent ice patch (left) that melted away completely during the summer of 2018 for the first time in local memory. © 2019 Taylor et al, CC BY

Meanwhile, the plant, animal, and human communities that depend on dwindling ice patches are also imperiled. In northern Mongolia, my work shows that summer ice loss is harming the health of domestic reindeer. Local herders worry about the impact of ice loss on pasture viability. Melting ice also converges with other environmental changes: In western Mongolia, animal populations have dramatically dwindled because of poaching and poorly regulated tourism hunting.



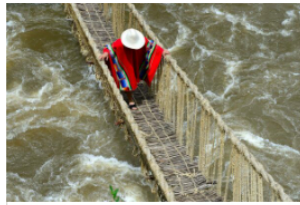
As soaring heat exposes artifacts that provide insights into ancient climate resilience and other important scientific data, the ice loss itself is reducing humanity's resilience for the years ahead. ☹

William Taylor is an assistant professor and curator of archaeology at the University of Colorado Boulder.



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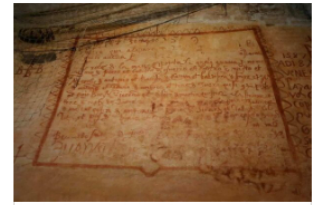


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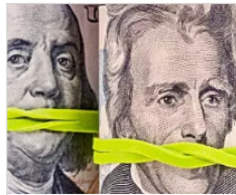
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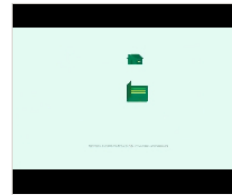
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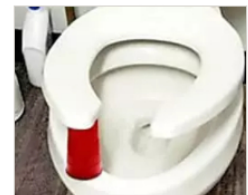
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